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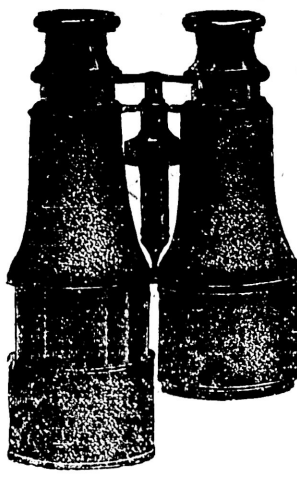
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War Clouds Gathering

Situation in Macedonia Now Assumes Grave Aspect And War Expected.

Russia And Austria Understanding For Joint Occupancy of Bulgaria.

Report That Bulgarian Troops Have Already Crossed the Frontier.

London, Sept. 5.—So threatening is the Macedonian situation that the Powers are being forced to take action sooner than it had heretofore thought it would be necessary. Before adopting any definite scheme for the pacification of the Balkans it was intended to wait until the Czar's visit to Vienna, when the matter was to be discussed fully. The Emperor, Francis Joseph, it is now learned, has, by a recent exchange of views, brought the Powers to a stage where a decision is about to be reached regarding the character of the intervention which should be adopted. While the proposed plans are not divulged it is authoritatively stated that the intervention contemplates the occupation of Macedonia by Russia and Austria.

It is equally certain that the Powers have no intention of acting so as to in any way declare war. "You may imagine," said a diplomat, who is participating in the negotiations, to a representative of the Associated Press, "that the Powers continue to act in harmony. King Edward has given proof of the attitude of Great Britain by his declaration at Vienna that she will support the Russo-Austrian policy. It is not true that Russia has entered into a secret alliance with Bulgaria. She is acting entirely above board and a perfect harmony with Austria, her desire being to maintain peace. Rumania, quiescent, but there is an element of doubt in Serbia, in consequence of the predominance of the military in that country. Only after quiet is restored in Macedonia can reforms be instituted. Consequently the negotiations between the Powers are being directed toward the restoration of order. All the diplomatic hands here agree in this view."

The statement that order prevails at Constantinople. The few marines landed there from the guardships were merely for the purpose of placing sentinels at the embassies as an extra precaution against plots. It is emphatically stated that the marines were not landed for the purpose of impressing the Sultan, and it is asserted here that the Porte can be relied upon to protect the embassies in any emergency. Constantinople, the guardships will quietly land additional men to protect foreigners from harm.

D. G. M. Taxask, the Greek minister to the Court of St. James, explained today the understanding arrived at between Turkey and Greece with reference to Macedonia, and outlined the Greek view of the situation. He said: "The attitude of Greece is entirely misunderstood. That my government desires the re-establishment of peace in Macedonia is a fact. The law of the Greek Republic in that province is subjected to atrocities by the Bulgarian revolutionists. The Bulgarians are worse than the Bazaraks. They pose as liberators, but they really plan to burgharize Macedonia. Greece seeks the welfare of the whole Christian population, especially the rights and interests of the Orthodox Greeks. If the Great Powers had taken energetic steps for the establishment of order, as Greece repeatedly asked, we would have no reason to require the Turks to protect the Greek population. It would have been a crime for Greece to leave her countrymen at the mercy of Bulgarian brigands, and she had no other resort than to appeal to Turkey, in consequence of the apathy of the Powers. The alliance between Greece and Turkey is solely for the purpose of re-establishment of peace and the protection of the Greeks. We have no political alliance, but are doing everything to maintain neutrality. If my government encouraged the Greeks in Macedonia to oppose the Bulgarians the conflagration would spread enormously, but its policy contemplates the restoration of order and every move is taken with this end in view."

Constantinople, Sept. 5.—Although in high Turkish official circles the tendency is decidedly against war, the unrest among the military element and in certain sections of the Mussulman civil population has materially increased during the past few days. Considerable significance is attached to the Sultan's gift of wooden coats to the troops and the appeal to the public for similar contributions. The local papers are further inflaming the Mussulman by publishing highly colored accounts of ill-treatment of Mussulmans by "Bulgarian Brigand Hands." The opinion of the foreign diplomats here is divided regarding the issue.

Great importance is attached to the coming meeting between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph, which is expected to be followed by the decisive steps in the direction of guaranteeing the Macedonian radical reforms.

Minister Leishman has received a telegram from U. S. Consul Ravensdale, at Bayreuth, saying that the authorities at that place apparently have not yet located the man who first at Vice Consul Magelsen, and added that they arrested, among others, a 15-year-old boy which

(Continued on Page Two)

ELECTIONS ON OCTOBER THIRD

The Provincial Government Changes the Date From 31st to 3rd of October.

HOUSE MEETS 26th. NOVEMBER.

Premier McBride In Interview With The Colonist States His Reasons for Alteration.

A special edition of the British Columbia Gazette, issued yesterday afternoon, announces that the date of the General Provincial Elections has been changed from the 31st of October to the 3rd of October.

As the announcement will be in the nature of a surprise, the Colonist interviewed the Hon. R. McBride last evening as to the reason for the change.

"Well," the Premier said, "there are two very good reasons, either of which is sufficient."

"It has been a sort of political tradition in British Columbia in the past to postpone the meeting of the House as long as possible, and when an election was necessary to put the election as far in the future as could be done within the letter of the law. I propose to hold the elections and meet the House with the least possible delay."

"At the closing of the House, after the defeat of the late government, I promised that the election would be brought on as soon as practicable. When the date was first fixed it was thought that the 31st of October would be the earliest date practicable. However, it has been discovered to be possible to hold the elections much sooner. The voters' lists are now in order, there being practically no appeals to delay matters and, therefore, no difficulty presents itself toward holding the elections on the date last chosen. We have been taunted with being a government on sufferance and without any mandate from the electors, and we do not propose to be subject to the suspicion that we desire to now office one day longer than the electors will sustain us in that position."

"Secondly, that the government consider it necessary to have the endorsement of the electorate and to submit to the House at as early a date as possible certain reforms that are deemed necessary to be immediately introduced in the best interests of the province. Our policy is largely based upon the determination to thoroughly reorganize the fiscal system, and by that and other practical reforms to restore confidence in the financial and political administration of the province."

"I am fully aware that the opponents of the government will in all probability seriously criticize the course we have adopted, and accuse us of having taken an undue advantage of the situation. We must, of course, be prepared for that kind of thing and trust to the good sense of the people to acquit us of even the semblance of sharp practice. No political use whatever has been made of the change of dates, not a single person outside the members of the executive having any knowledge of what was proposed; and the members of the executive had only considered the question since the Court of Revision sat on the 31st. Both political parties are, therefore, on exactly the same footing."

"In taking the present course the government is placing the interests of the country before partisan considerations. The government and its supporters will be placed at a disadvantage rather than at an advantage by the change. Much organization that was contemplated, and an extensive political itinerary mapped out, will have to be foregone."

"You may say that the campaign from this out will be 'short, sharp and decisive.'"

Dissatisfied With McInnes

Liberal Supporters Talk of Running An Independent Candidate.

R. J. Hickey Likely to Run as the Conservative in Alberni.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Sept. 5.—At a largely attended meeting of the Liberal party this evening Henry Sheppard, member, received the nomination as standard bearer of that party.

It is reported that R. J. Hickey, J. P., is likely to be the Conservative candidate for Alberni. Mr. Hickey has been a resident of French Creek for over ten years, and is well and favorably known throughout the district. He will make an opponent with whom Mr. McInnes will find it very necessary to reckon. Dissatisfaction with the latter gentleman, by the way, is causing talk of running an independent candidate, and Mr. Henry Edgar, J. M., of French Creek, is mentioned as possibly entering the field. Meanwhile the Socialists are active in the tripartite constituency. As already reported, North Nanaimo Socialists have nominated Mr. George Taylor, of Newfield. During the week this was endorsed by the Texada Socialists, whom Mr. Hawthornthwaite organized. If there are any Socialists in Alberni itself there is no doubt that they will also consent to the nomination of Mr. Taylor. The Socialist machine, although of recent construction, works remarkably like the machines of the old parties.

GOLF CHAMPION.

Glenora, L. I., Sept. 5.—Walter J. Travis today again won the national amateur golf championship of America, defeating E. M. Myers, of Pittsburg, 5 up and 4 to play.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

New York, Sept. 5.—Waterbury won early today, about five miles south of the C. P. R. station, and Keno third. Hinchball won the \$10,000 flat-bush stake.

CRANK ARRESTED.

New York, Sept. 5.—Francis M. Banque, 46 years old, was committed to the Bellevue hospital today for being insane. He was taken to the hospital after being arrested for writing a letter to the Secretary of State John Hay, in which he threatened the Secretary with a claim of \$41,000. Detective Miller, of Washington police force, who made the arrest, explained that Banque had been in the photograph business in Hamburg.

A Challenger May Be In Sight

Wife Of Glasgow Millionaire Has Pin Money Laid Aside For New Boat.

Report That Montreal Electors Will Ask Mr. Tarte to Resign.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Graham Hunter, who with her husband, a Scottish millionaire, is staying at the Windsor Hotel, is anxious to challenge for the American's Cup. It would certainly interest to yachting should her proposal be accepted. It has been one of her dearest wishes for years, and long ago she laid aside the necessary money. So far have her plans matured that she has already arranged with Messrs. Denny, the famous Clyde firm, to build the yacht. Mr. Hunter was a poor man in Glasgow less than twenty years ago, and is the architect of his own fortune. He has been on this side of the Atlantic for some months, staying the greater part of the time at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and has just returned from New York where he and Mrs. Hunter were interested spectators of the yacht race.

Neil Munroe, Scottish journalist and novelist, who has just returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast, is so charmed with Canada that he has remained behind his conferees and returned to Montreal. He says that he has fallen in love with this country and that he hopes to lay the scene of his next novel here. He will return to Canada very shortly. "I feel at home here," said Mr. Munroe, "everybody treats us kindly, and we have learned to appreciate this Dominion in a way we never expected in Canada, with its riches and its beauties, has been a revelation to me."

The Herald today publishes the following item: "It was rumored about the streets today that the electors of St. Mary's division will meet and ask their representative, Mr. J. I. Tarte, M. P., to resign his seat for that constituency. As Mr. Tarte was elected as a Liberal and is a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, some of the electors say that his present attitude and speeches do not represent the opinion of the large majority which elected him."

MARINE DISASTER.

Four-Masted Schooner Disappears Leaving No Trace of Crew.
Bulletin Block Island, L. I., Sept. 5.—A large four-masted schooner foundered early today, about five miles south-east of the Southeast light. At daylight no trace had been found of her crew. It is believed that the four-masted schooner, whose name has not been learned, was in collision during a dense fog.

Astonishing Gold Finds

Lump of Rock From Poplar Creek With \$500 Worth of Gold.

Wealthy Eastern Capitalists Are Securing Many Valuable Claims.

Gold Plainly Seen Clinging to Hoisting Bucket And in the Sand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kaslo, Sept. 5.—The continued recurrence of miraculous finds of gold-bearing ore on Poplar, Copper, Cascade, Wilson and Laro rivers is becoming monotonous to those continually in touch with the lucky finders. But a find made yesterday on the Gold Park group struck old and experienced mining men dumb with amazement. It consisted of a piece of quartz the size of a man's head, with a piece of pure gold as large as a man's two fists hanging to the rock by stringers of gold that ran through and around the ore.

R. J. Keown, of Kaslo, states that an estimate of the value of the nugget would be upwards of five hundred dollars. Johnnie Harris, of the River, stated that there was upwards of that amount of value of pure gold in the ingot. The find was made on the same claim as the original wonderful parallel lead two hundred feet away. The owners refused one thousand dollars for the nugget. J. J. Young, of Calgary, and Cochrane Brothers, of McLeod, Alberta, paid Eric Laro \$25,000 for a claim lying between what is known as the Sweeney group and the celebrated Lucky Jack group. M. J. Halpin, of the Reco mine in Jackson Basin, has just returned beyond comparison of all the principal finds made on the Laro and its tributaries. He says: "In all my experience I never saw anything like what I have seen on this trip. The English language fails me in trying to describe what is to be seen in actual wealth on Poplar creek and in the vicinity. Immense fortunes are already in sight. Vanquish and partners have more ore, and richer ore, exposed on their dump than I thought could be seen anywhere outside of a smelter. The Lucky Jack tunnel is in the mountain about forty feet, with a vertical depth of over one hundred feet. The phenomenal strike first uncovered are continuing as the tunnel is worked along the lead. A large body of ore already in sight is almost beyond comprehension. Marquis and Gilbert are sinking on their property, and the ore they are hoisting must be very rich, as I saw clinging to the hoisting bucket quantities of pure gold which were apparently making no effort to save. Many others claim to have equally as good properties as these I have mentioned. I believe some of them have not been properly prospected. The sand can be taken in your hands and thrown away, when your hand will be found to be covered with sparkling flour gold."

Poplar are moving freely, and some good buildings are being put up. Hotel accommodation is good but limited as yet, as there is a large number of mining men going in to look at properties. While they are quite contented with camp fare and are willing to pay any price for more conveniences than the miners offer with such a free hand.

Kaslo is threatened with a wood famine, it being impossible to get men to cut wood or haul it as a result of the gold excitement.

Nelson, B. C., Sept. 5.—Two claims adjoining the Lucky Jack group at Poplar Creek have been sold to W. P. Pool, owner of the Lucky Jack, and J. J. Young and Cochrane Bros., of McLeod. The total consideration is stated to be \$100,000, of which \$50,000 was paid in cash and the balance is to be turned over in six months. The sellers were C. Macintosh and E. Larsen.

Several new strikes of immense value have been made in the last few days on the claims sold, which are believed to be the continuation of Lucky Jack lead. The three claims are in a row, running from the railway track up the mountain. The tunnel on the Lucky Jack is now in over forty feet, and the ore is reported to be as rich as ever.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Huntsville, Ont., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—A Barnardo's boy named Vincent Shotton was drowned near this place while bathing at noon yesterday.

MCNEIL WHISTLER'S ESTATE.

London, Sept. 5.—Probate has been granted for the James McNeil Whistler estate, which is valued at \$50,000. The sole executor and universal legatee is Miss Rosalind Phillip, sister of Whistler's wife.

FRENCH IMPERIALISTS.

The Two Wings of Bonaparte Party Seek Reappointment.

Paris, Sept. 5.—The Francis says the two wings of the Imperialist party, headed by Prince Victor Napoleon and headed by Prince Louis Napoleon, are in a dispute. Prince Victor has announced his desire to retire from the leadership of his wing in favor of M. Decasagare, or if the latter is not acceptable, he will favor the leadership of Prince Louis Napoleon, now a general in the Russian army.

BUYS MORE PROPERTY

That the C. P. R. is taking an extended view in Victoria to an extent which will mean much for the city, is further indicated by the announcement made yesterday that the big corporation has acquired the vacant property of Messrs. Raymond & Sons, east of the James Bay boat-house.

The property adjoins a similar area on the water front which was acquired a short time ago by the C. P. R. for improved wharf facilities, and will now give the company a big stretch of land available for their increasing needs in this port.

WITH the placing of the finest passenger steamer on the Pacific Coast on the run from this port to Vancouver, the declared intention to build a mammoth tourist hotel, and this latest action in acquiring more wharf property, it is evident that the great railway and steamship corporation has plans for the building of Victoria which will mean great things for the future of the city.

Mainland Happenings

Organization of Business Interests Progressing at the Terminal City.

In Case of Emergency All Employers of Labor Act as One Man.

Fashionable Wedding of a Former Victorian Young Lady At Vancouver.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 5.—Organization, organization, seems to be the watchword in all lines of business in Vancouver as it was the watchword of some years ago. The formation of fiscal brokers is now talked of on the lines of the association in Winnipeg. That is, a carefully worded agreement is to be signed by the limited number of brokers admitted to the association, and each firm gets a forfeit say \$100 to live up to this agreement. It was not long ago when there were no organizations whatsoever amongst business men, as distinguished from labor union. There are now the Cannery Association, The Ship Owners' Association, The Ship Owners' Association, The Publishers' Association, The Retail Merchants' Association, and the Employers' Association. Most of these organizations have affiliated with the Employers' Association, and those that have not done so will likely fall in line. Thus, should any great crisis arise affecting any branch or industry, every business in the city and every firm employing labor, may act collectively as a man. Prominent citizens of Victoria have deplored the fact that Vancouver was so far ahead of them in this direction and one Victorian citizen, at the head of a large industrial concern, stated that an attempt had been made to form an Employers' Association, and that the large employers of labor declined to take any part fearing to antagonize the unions. This is evidently a mistaken idea, as many prominent labor organizers have declared that the unions would sooner negotiate with an association of employers than with each employer separately.

Miss Annie Heathorn, second daughter of the late Wm. Heathorn, of Victoria, was married today to T. T. M. Customs in Christ church. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Arthur Heathorn.

The Jockey Club meet was poorly attended owing to the rain. The race was heavy but there was a large number of entries. The 2:50 trot was won by Solo in three straight heats. The City purse, four and a half furlongs, was won by Monty, Adnor second. Time, 58 seconds. The Jockey Club purse, one and a half mile handicap, was won by Tossel in 2:01. The Kindergarten purse, four and a half furlongs, was won by Mr. Marstrand in 1:55 seconds. The racing plate, six furlongs, was won by Theby. Time, 1:19 1/2. Ladies' plate, half mile, was won by Aurora B. in 51 seconds.

The police court yesterday, William Anderson, a boy of twelve, was accused by the P. O. Magistrate, according to the information before him, of stealing \$28 from Mrs. Tor, Adnorson said that it was only \$22 that he had stolen, that he had spent three dollars on C. P. R. ticket to keep for him. The boys' mother was in court, and when asked if she wished to plead for her son, she said that she had nothing to say. The boy pleaded hard for mercy, the tears rolling down his cheeks, but he had been in the police court before, and the case was a serious one. It was finally decided that the boy return as much money as he could, and receive his punishment afterwards. The "cat" will probably be used.

The case of two vicious bear hounds attacking Mrs. Timms, and severely wounding her was up before the Police Magistrate yesterday, but as Mr. Marstrand was summoned as owner of the dogs, and Mr. Marstrand said that he did not own the dogs, little could be accomplished. Mr. Marstrand, however, said that he would telegraph to his partner, Mr. Dohering, who owned the dogs, and who was at present in Salt Lake City, asking him to consent to have them destroyed. If Mr. Dohering does not consent, the case will be proceeded with. Mr. J. E. Bird appeared as private prosecutor, and asked that the dogs be destroyed.

Darcho, a young man who stole \$50 worth of clothing from the Palace Clothing store, when employed as a clerk there, came up for sentence yesterday. He seemed surprised when told that no one had come forward to say a good word for him. He stated that he would pay for the missing goods. The magistrate said that all thieves would only be too glad to make reparation in money if they could, to regain their freedom. He stated that Darcho did not seem to be at all repentant and the law must take its course. He sentenced the man to six months in the workhouse. This is thought to be Darcho's first offence, but the robbery was very deliberately planned. \$50 worth of clothing was taken and sold, and another visit was made to the store by Darcho for more stolen goods.

The strike at the Van Anda mines has been adjusted, and work will be resumed at once.

The Atwell King party returned from the ascent of the Lions last night. Three ladies successfully accomplished the perilous ascent, namely, Mrs. J. A. Green, Miss Monica Green and Miss Minnie Stevens. The ladies were lashed by a strong rope to the four men who went in advance. At the top, the lake discovered by Mr. King was photographed.

Manager Keary, of the Westminster exhibition, says that there will be a large exhibit from the North.

Much satisfaction is expressed here over the fact that Mr. W. H. Forest was in place at the Ottawa rifle match for the Governor-General's medal.

BERLIN MASHEDOM.

Head of Police to Organize Special Corps to Protect the Ladies.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The Minister of the Interior has directed the police president to organize special police in plain clothes to protect women and girls from the attention of men on the streets. These daylight assassins are probably practicing in Berlin than in any other continental city, and the press for a month past has been urging the authorities to adopt measures to enable women to go to their shopping at midday without being exposed to insults.

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BASS' ALE, Spits \$1.25 Dozen
BASS' ALE, Pints 2.00 Dozen
BASS' ALE, Quarts 3.00 Dozen
GUINNESS' STOUT, Spits 1.25 Dozen
GUINNESS' STOUT, Pints 2.00 Dozen
GUINNESS' STOUT, Quarts 3.00 Dozen

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ISLAND CLOVER

Nothing Better for Cows. Order Early

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BAD HABIT

Is that of mixing drinks but

A GOOD HABIT

Is that of mixing your

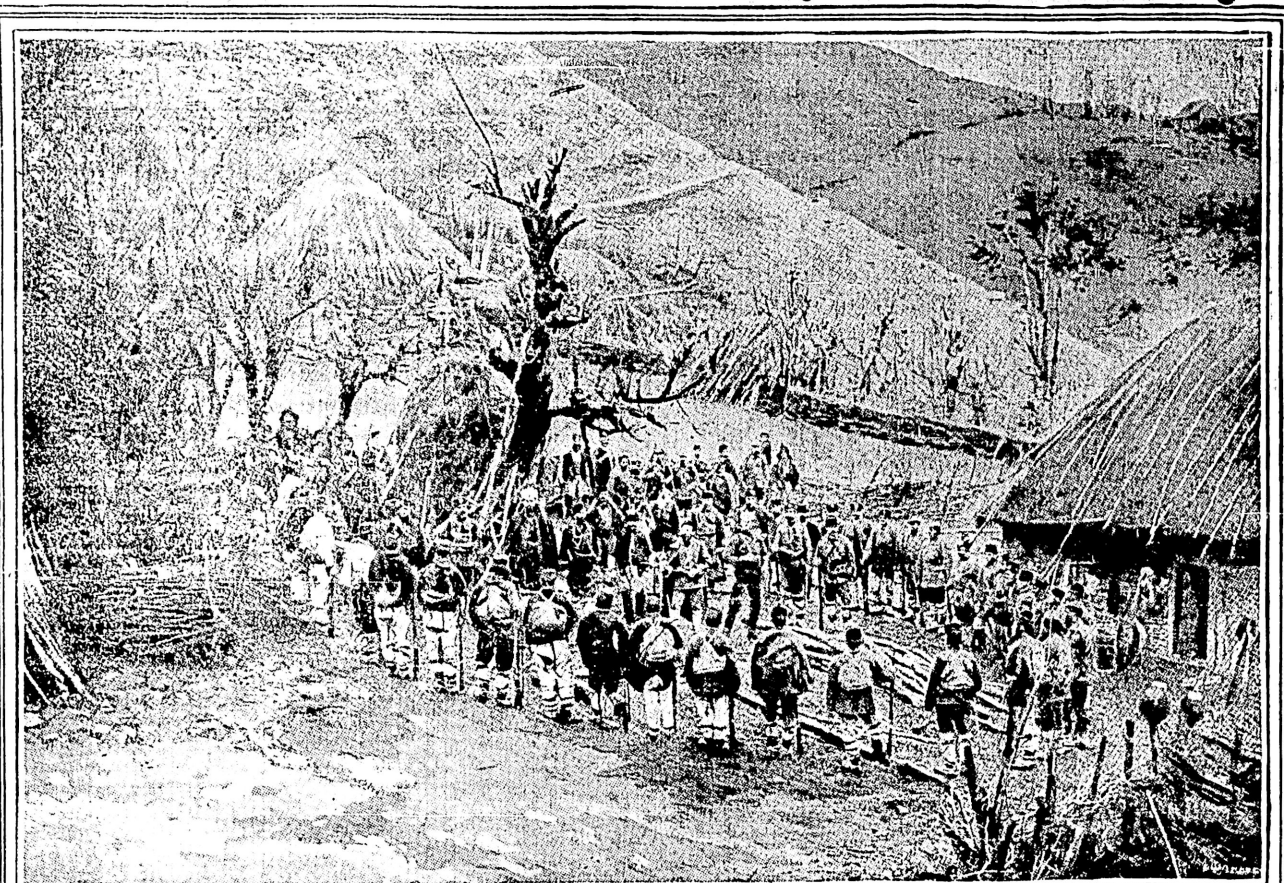
drinks with

Thorpe's Pale

Dry

Ginger Ale.

THE UPRISING IN MACEDONIA



BAND OF MACEDONIAN INSURGENTS READY FOR ATTACK IN THE MOUNTAINS

FROM L'ILLUSTRATION ITALIANA

Dead Lock In Federal Finances

Auditor General Refuses to Be Bulldozed By the Government.

Appropriations Run Out And Merchants And Civil Servants Are Shy.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—There is a tie-up in Dominion finances at present in a double sense, owing to the long session and the appropriations not being passed and to differences between the Auditor General and the Treasury Board as to the interpretation of the law. The law says one thing and the commission which reported on the Martineau shortage says another thing. The government wants to be governed by the commission, but the Auditor General sticks to the law and refuses to endorse the payment of the accounts. The result of this mix-up is that business men are unable to get their cheques until the misunderstanding is straightened out. The civil servants also are shy they pay.

The Ottawa city council has decided to establish a plant next year to do the city's lighting.

MONRO TO MEET JEFFRIES

New York, Sept. 5.—Jack Monro announced today that he had telegraphed to James J. Jeffries an acceptance of his challenge to fight him for the championship of Los Angeles on October 16.

TO OVERAWE STRIKERS.

Strong Military Force Sent to Cripple Creek to Preserve Order.

Cripple Creek, Colorado, Sept. 5.—The military ordered to the Creek district by Governor Peabody, pitched camp today near the Stratton independent mine. By tomorrow morning the military will have been increased to 1,200 men. It is believed the presence of the troops will serve to quell any spirit of lawlessness that may have prevailed among the strikers.

SEVERE ELECTRIC STORM.

Connecticut Visitation Ruins Vast Amount of Property.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 5.—An electric storm of exceeding severity swept across the state of Connecticut this afternoon, leaving a trail of damage to growing crops and material property, and causing at least two deaths and a railroad wreck. At Thompsonville the storm is said to have almost totally ruined the tobacco crop, one grower placing the money loss at \$100,000. According to reports covering a wide section throughout the state, the growing tobacco will be killed at St. Albans. Two men were killed at St. Albans by lightning.

BRITISH TRADE IN CUBA.

Proposed American Reciprocity Treaty Restricts Business with Britain.

London, Sept. 5.—The report of the British minister at Havana, Mr. Harnden, for the trade of Cuba for 1902 was issued today. He says the prospect for a reciprocity convention between Cuba and the United States, being eventually sanctioned by Congress, has not failed to attract British trade by deterring Cuban merchants from accepting proposals to open up business relations with British manufacturers. There can be no doubt that, with or without reciprocity convention, British merchants will have to bestir themselves if they wish to retain their present share of Cuban trade. Combination alone is likely to prove effective in maintaining our commercial position in this part of the world.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

Rome, Sept. 5.—H. J. Thaddens, the well-known Irish painter, whose portraits of Pope Pius IX., Leo XIII., Mr. Gladstone and other prominent personages, have won the good offices of Cardinal Moran, obtained the privilege of being the first to paint a picture of the present Pope. He has already made two studies and has taken a number of photos which required several sittings, during which the Pope was most affable, and seemed to enjoy the conversation, wit and work of the artist. On one occasion, being busy, the Pontiff declared he could only spare the artist half an hour, but he ended in remaining about two hours. Mr. Thaddens remarked that he had always heard the Pope had dark eyes, while really they were blue.

SEEK TO UNSEAT MORE MINISTERS

Winnipeg Liberals Now Petition Against Messrs McFadden And Campbell.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—The Liberals have petitioned to unseat Hon. H. S. McFadden and Campbell. Damage to the amount of \$2,000 was done by fire to the undertaking establishment of Shaves & Grahams, Calgary.

John Anderson, of Kansas City, has purchased the ranch of 1,300 acres, 1,500 head of cattle and 300 horses from John Quirk, of Millerville, near Calgary. The price was \$70,000. The Builders' Supply Company has been organized here with a capital of \$1,000,000. A prominent shareholder is Thomas Sullivan, of Montreal. Fire destroyed the residence and planing mill with machinery of R. B. Basset, at Strathcona, Alta. Loss \$5,000. No insurance.

The beautiful yacht of C. F. Bunnell, of Winnipeg, proprietor of the Clarendon hotel, was destroyed by fire at his summer residence near Rat Portage. Loss \$10,000 on the yacht, \$25,000 on the contents. The yacht, Gracie B, and the major still refuses to sign cheques, suburban fire-insurance to cost \$25,000 will not be built this year. Civic officials have not yet received their salaries for August. The aldermen still refuse to pass the estimates in their present form.

MR. AND MRS. CARNEGIE'S VISIT.

London, Sept. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, who were to have sailed for New York on the White Star liner Celtic on Friday, Sept. 4th, did not embark. They intend to sail September 15.

ANOTHER DASH FOR THE POLE

Washington, Sept. 5.—Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., the well-known Arctic explorer, will make another dash for the North Pole. Leave of absence for three years has been granted him. In his letter of application for leave of absence, Commander Peary briefly outlines his plan of action. In a suitable ship Commander Peary hopes to start about the 1st of July next.

HEAT OVERCOMES SOLDIERS.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The 20,000 troops who paraded today on the battlefield of Leipzig, where the Prussians and Russians in 1813 defeated Napoleon, suffered greatly from a heat wave. Some hundreds of the soldiers dropped out of the ranks.

FAMILY'S STRANGE END.

Bodies of Mother and Child Found Clashed in Each Others Arms.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5.—The bodies of Mrs. J. J. Lewis, 34 years old, and her two children, 4 and 12 years old, were found by the police today in their home on 10th and Locust streets. The mother and son were lying on a couch clasped in each others arms, and the daughter's body was lying on three chairs at the foot of the couch. The bodies were deformed. The coroner has not determined the cause of death.

SEEKS RELEASE FROM ASYLUM.

Minneapolis Milwaukee Asks Courts to Adjudge Him Sane.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 5.—Charles Edward Saevel, an inmate of the Wisconsin state central asylum, came here today in custody of a deputy sheriff and applied to Judge Nelson, of the Circuit Court, for a writ of habeas corpus, requesting release from the asylum. He said he was sane and should be set free. Mr. Saevel has been detained at a sanatorium near Geneva, trying to free himself from charges of insanity.

SERVIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Arrested Officers Released and Popular Excitement Runs High.

Belgrade, Sept. 5.—An official note concerning the recent arrests of Serbian army officers says that twenty-eight officers, mostly lieutenants, were arrested on charges of insubordination, and that their examination is proceeding.

Belgrade, Sept. 5.—The officers arrested yesterday have been released, but they have been ordered to remain in their quarters. Great local excitement prevails there. There are rumors of a here Sunday.

The finest made—Martell's Three Star Brandy.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF LOWER CLASSES

British Comm'ssion Appointed to Investigate Alleged Deterioration.

London, Sept. 5.—The government has appointed a commission to inquire into the alleged physical deterioration of the lower classes in the United Kingdom. Mr. W. Pitt Rivers, clerk of the Privy Council, is the chairman. He is assisted by the former head of the army gymnastic school, the inspector of reformatories, the chief of the navy recruiting service, statisticians and others. The appointment of the commission was the outcome of a debate in the House of Lords July 16, during which Lord Alton and the Bishop of Ripon drew attention to the terrible conditions prevailing among the lower classes. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, then admitted that Great Britain's military and industrial outlook was seriously threatened, and promised an inquiry into the matter. The subject was also brought up in the House of Commons by Sir William R. Anson, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education, who declares that 600 children now attending London schools were physically unfit for instruction. The director-general of the army medical service reports that one man in every three offered as recruits had to be rejected. The appointment of the commission is hailed with approval.

DECLINES THE TASK.

Buda Pest, Sept. 5.—During an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph today, Mr. Louis Kossuth, former minister of finance, who was charged by His Majesty yesterday to form a new cabinet, declined the task, partly for reasons of health and partly because of the political situation.

Turkish War With Bulgaria

Constantinople Council of War Advises Sending of An Ultimatum.

French Ambassador to Porte Reports Constant Danger to Embassies.

(Continued from Page One.)

seems to indicate that he does not realize the gravity of the situation. Mr. Ravennate also refers to the general state of insecurity at Beyrout and suggests that the consuls within the city of Macedonia were the same individual who attacked Mr. Macleson one night about a year ago with the object of robbing him. The man who was imprisoned lately was liberated.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—A despatch to the Tagblatt from Constantinople, dated today, says: "War with Bulgaria is in sight. The Council of War has recommended sending an immediate ultimatum to Bulgaria. It is rumored that Turkish troops have already crossed the Bulgarian frontier without a declaration of war. The members of Council of War were up all last night in the Yildiz Kiosk and designated Enidilhan Pasha as commander-in-chief. "The Turkish press is printing inflammatory articles against Bulgarians."

The apparent weakness of the Turkish government is due largely to the division in the councils within the palace which is regarded here as justifying the view that Turkey is incapable of preserving order in her European provinces unless she is given an absolute free hand to deal with the insurgents. The pressure is being brought to bear on Russia and Austria on this point as a continuance of the crisis, it is asserted, can only result in the drifting of the Powers and Porte alike toward fresh dangers.

Washington, Sept. 5.—It is evident that the United States government does not share any apprehension that may be felt in some quarters that there is danger of a Turkish invasion of the Balkans. The latest report from Constantinople says that the embassies there are constantly in danger of being attacked by agitators or fanatics, but it does not mention the landing of marines. The officials here say that if marines were sent they would be from a small garrison for police protection, but which do not form part of regular fleets, so that the landing of marines would not be considered a military declaration of war.

Paris, Sept. 5.—Ambassador Constant's latest report from Constantinople says that the embassies there are constantly in danger of being attacked by agitators or fanatics, but it does not mention the landing of marines. The officials here say that if marines were sent they would be from a small garrison for police protection, but which do not form part of regular fleets, so that the landing of marines would not be considered a military declaration of war.

The Patrie asserts that private plans are maturing for the Czar to visit Paris, being entertained at a grand hunt and conferring with President Loubet on affairs in the Orient and extreme Orient. A despatch to the Temps from Sofia, Bulgaria, confirms the report that the official Journal Dnevnik which enjoys the confidence of the palace, and the organ of Minister Popov, has published the sensational information that a treaty of alliance exists between Russia and Bulgaria. The Dnevnik claims to possess a copy of the treaty, the terms of which guarantee that in case of war between Bulgaria and Turkey the former shall have the co-operation of Russia. The Temps emphasizes the importance of the statement and declares that the officials of Bulgaria timed the announcement so as to give Turkey a final warning of the danger of further menace.

Sofia, Sept. 5.—Reports of the proceedings of the ministerial council at Varna indicate that there has been no change in the attitude of the government toward the Bulgarian question. Bands of revolutionaries continue to cross the frontier. The latest details of the fighting at Strubino state that three insurgent bands, assisted by peasants, were with a battalion of Turkish troops. It is reported that 300 of the Turks were killed. In a three-hour fight at Kerliko, between two companies of Turkish soldiers and a revolutionary band, the former lost twenty-five men and two officers, while the insurgents' loss was slight. The Turkish forces are reported to have entirely devastated the district of Kostur, in the Vilayet of Monastir, and to have burned every village in the district. The Autonomie states that the inhabitants of fourteen villages around Prespa and Ohrid have joined the revolutionaries, and that

heads of insurgents numbering 1,500 are occupying strong positions in the mountains. The numerous rumors of the mobilization of the Bulgarian army, which have been in circulation here, are declared to be absolutely false.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The Cologne Gazette publishes the report of an interview with one of the Macedonian leaders, who is quoted as saying that the Macedonian committee controls an enormous amount of dynamite, many guns and much ammunition, and a large sum of money, and is fully resolved that, unless efforts result in a war between Bulgaria and Turkey or an European intervention to destroy the Macedonian cities with dynamite, burn the villages and contaminate the fountains and water system throughout the country. The committee this leader says, firmly expects, and is fully resolved that, unless efforts result in a war between Bulgaria and Turkey or an European intervention to destroy the Macedonian cities with dynamite, burn the villages and contaminate the fountains and water system throughout the country.

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It is the intention of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company to institute improvements in their plant at the mines which will enable them to produce a vastly increased amount of coal. The company have determined to considerably more than double the present capacity, which is, as is well known, very great. It is understood that these improvements will be undertaken at once and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The market of the company is extending and it is anticipated that the increased railway facilities will be amongst the new improvements to be undertaken in the Crow's Nest region.

BORN.

GARTSHORE.—On Thursday morning the 3rd of September, at 1024 Harwood street, Vancouver, to the wife of Alexander L. Gartshore, a son.

MARRIED.

HICKS-BEACH-JAQUES.—At St. Peter's church, Vancouver, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. A. Leakey, Edward Howe, fourth son of William F. Hicks-Beach, of Wiltshire Park, Gloucester, England, to Alberta Louise, third daughter of W. P. Jaques, of Vancouver, B. C.

DIED.

FARRINGTON.—At his residence, No. 5 Centre road, on the 5th inst., Christopher James Farrington, a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, September 9th, at 9:30 a. m., from the residence as above, and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 10 o'clock.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

COGILLIN.—On September 4th, at 925 Homer street, Vancouver, Lorne W., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Coghill, of Revelstoke.

MONUMENTS

Get Stewart's Prices

Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, Brass and Marble Tablets, etc., etc. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Street

Board of Licensing Commissioners.

The next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners will be held in the Police Court, City Hall, Douglas street, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 9th INST

AT 2.30 P.M.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

City Clerk's Office, 5th September, 1903.

The PRIMARY CLASS under Miss Dorothy Green, and the KINDERGARTEN under Miss Baker reopened on

SEPTEMBER 1st

At No. 1 Stanley Ave.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

PROF. STOTT, Chiropractor and Palmist, tells past, present and future. 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. 126 Yates street. Thursday, September 10th last day.

WANTED.—A young lady as companion, and to assist in housework. Apply Mrs. S. Shore, Esquimalt St., Victoria West.

FOR SALE.—Shropshire rams, pure bred, from Campbell's Newton Lord stock. Good stock at low prices. Geo. Heatherbell, Maplehurst Farm, Hornby Island.

YOUNG MAN wants board and lodging with private family. State terms. W. T. Colston office.

WANTED.—Situation by Japanese boys for housework or store, in city. Address 8 Fisgard street.

SCHEMES AND FAKES OF AMERICA.—Book for agents, mail order men and hustlers; an eye-opener, a brain brightener; full of money-getting ideas; 10c. postpaid. Pacific Book Co., 129 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED.—Woman to sell a necessity to mothers; \$12 a week clear. Dept. M. Box 78, Philadelphia.

WANTED.—To be a school boy, this city. 27 Broughton street, Japanese Mission.

NEW GOODS.—Fall Dress Skirts; Golf Blouses; Undershirts; Children's Dresses; Aprons; Underwear; Blankets; Goodies; Hosiery; Fur Goods. Prices lowest. F. Hewatson, 43 Douglas street.

WANTED.—A good typewriting machine; must be guaranteed perfect in every respect. State maker's name and lowest cash price. W. H., 93 Douglas street, Victoria.

AGENTS.—Any boy or girl or adult can make from \$2 to \$5 a day selling our magnificent picture of the new Pope at 25 cents. Size 10x20, in many rich and beautiful colors. Most Protestants and all Catholics buy on sight. Price \$1. B. C. Granby Co., complete outfit and copy of picture sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. The Lincoln Publishing Co., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED.—Thirty machine men, wages \$3.40 per day of eight hours, underground. One hundred muckers, \$3 per ground. P. H. B. C. Granby Co., complete outfit and copy of picture sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. The Lincoln Publishing Co., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED.—Position as pianist for dancing, afternoon and evening classes, experienced. Address A., Colonist office.

Graham's FALL SUITS

WERE NEVER HANDSOMER THAN NOW

This Figure Shows Best Vogue For Street Wear.

Largest Stock on Pacific Coast Now on Exhibit

Now is the time to get your suit, while our stock is bristling with newness, while the assortment of novelties is complete, and while the season is mild enough to permit of your walking or driving without a winter coat. The place to buy this suit is Graham's there is no doubt about that.

J. L. Graham 714-716 SECOND AVE. SEATTLE

GORDON'S LONDON DRY GIN

W. YOUNG & CO. MONTREAL SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

REMOVAL

We will be open for business in our new store

69 and 71 YATES STREET (Opposite our Present Stand)

ON TUESDAY MORNING

New Fall Goods

ARE NOW ARRIVING

CALL AND SEE US

WESCOTT BROS.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

We cater to all three. We want the women's trade because they have a deal to say about buying the others' shoes. We want the men's trade because they furnish the cash and want to have some thing to say as to where it's spent. We want the children's trade, because if we suit them now, they'll stick to us later.

James Maynard 85 Douglas Street. Odd Fellows' Bldg.

Headquarter FOR

Guns, Rifles and all kinds of Ammunition

SHORE'S HARDWARE

Corner Government and Johnson Streets

The E. B. Eddy Co

HULL, CANADA

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER IN THE WORLD

Also WOODEN WARE, TUBS, PAILS, WASH BOARDS, BUTTER TUBS, AND THE BEST MATCHES ON EARTH.

JAMES MITCHELL, AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SALE OF STRY CARPETS TUESDAY

Other Special Offerings in the HOUSE FURNISHING DEPT



The worthiest of every grade.
every line. For Example:—

Others ask 40c for our 25c quality
Others ask 65c for our 50c quality
Others ask \$1.00 for our 85c quality

.....

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RAIN COATS

.. Umbrellas ..
New Suits for Men

ARTHUR HOLMES 78 YATES STREET,

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1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354</
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Are The **BUCHANAN'S** *Compliments Paid*

Best Whiskies **BUCHANAN'S** By A

In
British
Columbia

SCOTCH WHISKIES
BLACK & WHITE and SPECIAL BUCHANAN'S

Very
Prominent
Commercial

As Supplied to House of Commons
DUTY PAID IN BOND

Wholesale Trade Supplied

WE ARE OUT

After business and we are getting it, but we want more. Our chief reliance is upon honest goods and fair prices, backed up with prompt and continuous attention. Go

of the same quality cannot be bought cheaper anywhere. All purchases delivered promptly. Money back if you want it.

CHIEESE.

CANADIAN CREAM, per lb.

CANADIAN STILTON, per lb	2
BREAKFAST, each	6
ROQUEFORT, per lb	5
LEMBURGER, per brick	5

See our windows for Brooms, Brushes and Wooden Ware.

The Saunders' Grocery Co. Ltd.

PHONE 29. —AND— 20 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET

The "West End" Grocery Co. Ltd

PHONE 88 42 GOVERNMENT STREET

TO CAMPERS

10 CAMPERS

A regular car service is given daily by the Tram way Company to Oak Bay and the Willows. Car leaves Government Street terminus for Oak Bay and the even hour and every twenty minutes thereafter; for the Willows at 10 minutes past the hour and every twenty minutes thereafter. Coppers

● making use of this service will find it a great boon, as the terminus at Oak
● Bay, as well as that at the Willows, are both within easy distance of the favor-
● ite camping resorts.

P. C. ELECTRIC DY. CO. 35 Yates Street.

A. T. GOWARD, Local Manager.

A BREAKFAST APPETIZER

We have received a direct shipment of Cross & Blackwell's

MARMALADE

In 1 lb Glass Jars, which we will sell for

15 cents Per Bottle

Mowat & Wallace, - Grocers

Cor, Yates and Douglas St.

A Chance of a Life Time--For Sale \$25,000

The beautiful home of Mrs. W. J. Macaulay, including the furniture, pictures and house linen, valued at many thousands of dollars.

The house stands high in the midst of four acres of ground, has an unimpaired view of the Straits and surrounding country, has all the latest modern improvements and conveniences and is heated by a hot water furnace.

There are also a large stable, China men's quarters and other outbuildings.

The house will be on view anytime after the 21st.

"THE LOWER LEVEL."

A California Story With a Cariboo Setting.

By D.W.H.

All Rights Reserved.

See their suffer death; But in their death remember they are men; Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous.

See their suffer death; But in their death remember they are men; Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous.

It was in the blustery month of March, in the year of Our Lord 1856, that I landed at San Francisco from the Pacific Mail steamship *Savaria* in company with about one thousand other ardent searchers after the yellow metal which we had been given to understand, could be found in huge lumps anywhere among the hills and bushes of California. Such an idea as failure never entered our enthusiastic heads--there was no such word in our lexicon. The first day or two after landing were passed in securing habitable quarters. Some of my fellow-passengers took rooms at the miserable establishments that were dignified by the title of "hotel," but the larger number sought and obtained lodging on back streets where the rates were within their means. San Francisco at that time was a very primitive city. Many of the best buildings were of adobe and the few brick structures were poorly constructed and gave no evidence of architectural merit. There were only three or four small houses of any pretensions--Montgomery street being the chief. The sand hills came down to and covered the ground where Market street



Vigilance Committee Taking Two Murderers from the Jail, San Francisco, May 17, 1856--From Bancroft's Popular Tribunals, Vol. 2.

and many other principal avenues of trade of the present day now run, and where a restless human tide flows unceasingly day and night. At the time of my arrival the population of the city was about 40,000. There were no street cars, neither sewerage, water supply, telegraph, railways, telephone nor any of the many conveniences which now go so far to make existence bearable. California was then more remote from civilization than Nome is today. That is to say, the only means of communication with the outside world was by a line of steamships which left New York twice a month, debarked her passengers at Aspinwall, whence they crossed the isthmus by train to Panama, and there took another steamer for San Francisco. The trip from New York to San Francisco generally consumed 23 days, but passengers were usually in the city within a week. The party with whom I sailed for San Francisco on the 5th of March were especially fortunate. The passengers who left New York two weeks previously were involved in a train wreck on the bank of the Chagras river and many were killed and mangled. The passengers who left New York two weeks later were involved in a large number of victims to the bullets and machetes in a great knife of the Colombians. We made the trip in 21 days. I was fortunate in securing a small room on Powell street, for which I engaged to pay \$12 monthly, and then started out to find employment. When I landed on the wharf I found myself the possessor of thirty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents. In the course of a brief period this sum melted away and on the morning of the third Saturday after arriving I had spent my last quarter for a light meal at a restaurant. I had made a few acquaintances on the voyage out, but these had all disappeared. Some, not finding success at the streets, had gone back discouraged. Others had gone to the mines or to towns in the interior, and of those who still remained in the city, I knew not their whereabouts. Saturday night I went to bed supperless. In the morning I took a draught of water for breakfast and walked down to the water front. Was I contemplating suicide? Not at all. I took a thought did not enter my head. I was young and ardent with an appetite like a young wolf's and life to me was precious. I looked longingly into the bakery and restaurant windows that lay in my way, and wondered whether I should ever again eat a full meal. I recalled dishes which, in the days of plenty, I had spurned. At my boarding house in an Eastern city a standard dish each Sunday morning was fried tripe. I tried the dish but once and then I turned from it. As I walked along the water front on that bright Sabbath morning eleven o'clock struck and the bells were summoning worshippers to the various churches. I had not been to church, but who can listen with patience to a service and a sermon on an empty stomach? Try it, good reader, and you will find that to enjoy a mental or a spiritual feast the man or woman worshiper must be tuned up with wholesome physical food. So I elected not to attend service on that particular Sunday and continued my walk along the tumble-down wharves that then lined San Francisco's harbor area. Matters were getting desperate. For twenty-eight hours nothing save water had passed my lips. I never occurred to me that I might raise a small sum by visiting one of the numerous pawnbrokers, so I just pulled the strap of my trousers fluster-bag and took out a crumpled five-dollar note. I began to think that all this misery was sent as a punishment because I had declined good food in the past.

"Why did I not eat what was set before me and be thankful?" I asked myself over and over again. "Yes, indeed," I mused, "there are worse things than

by the preparations he made to repel it. Many men could have written that story directly and escaped without injury. But King was aching for trouble and at last he got it.

One of the most obnoxious and dangerous wretches of that day was named James P. Casey. He edited a newspaper called the *Sunday Times*--that is, his name appeared as editor, but he could scarcely sign his own name. King ascertained that before coming to California Casey had done time in a New York state prison and he published the fact. A few days later Casey met King in the principal street and at a distance of fifteen paces shot him through the right breast. King lived six days, but while he lingered on state trials were held. A Vigilance Committee was formed and on the Sunday morning following that of the shooting, the committee with two pieces of cannon and armed with muskets, pistols and every imaginable weapon of death marched to the prison where Casey was confined. The cannon were pointed at the jail door and the building surrounded by five thousand armed men. The matches were lighted and a demand was made for the surrender of Casey and Cora (the last named street before King was murdered the United States marshal on a public street, because the marshal's wife had "cut" Cora's mistress at the theatre, and when the matches were lighted, the prisoners were surrounded after a short parley and were taken to the Vigilance Committee room which, being surrounded by broadworks of gunpowder filled with sand, was christened "Fort Gunnybags." King having died, the men were tried, found guilty and sentenced to be executed. On the day of King's murder both were hanged from the windows of the committee rooms. I saw their bodies swinging from the ends of ropes in the afternoon breeze.

The revolution of affairs in San Francisco consequent on these tragic events was most deplorable. Business was practically suspended and bodies of armed men took possession of the streets. A full of riotous mobs were everywhere and banished them from their state under peril of hanging should they return. The committee also besieged the armory and the soldiers, both were assembled and captured the entire force, with all their arms and accoutrements. While the public mind was at fever heat, William and Joseph H. Herington shot and killed Dr. Randall in the St. Nicholas hotel. Randall was indebted to Hetherington and either could not or would not pay his debt, and for that default he was hanged. Hetherington was hurried off to the committee room and locked up. The next day a young man named Philander Brace, who was suspected of murdering three men, was seized by the committee. These men were of more than ordinary intelligence. Both had been well educated. Brace was a New York clerk, and Hetherington had a most innocent, interesting face. He was 21 years of age, Hetherington was about 35, and was strikingly handsome, with a full black beard and a somewhat sandy complexion. He had been in trouble before, having killed a man five years previously, but he got off. The two were sentenced to be hanged. A gallows was erected in the centre of one of the streets and at a given moment they were placed thereon. Brace was profane and gave him a large quantity of liquor before he was led out. Hetherington was grave and pensive and while a trifle nervous, he was cool and brave. His "last drink" speech and confession" was frequently interrupted by Brace, but he managed to say that he did not consider himself a murderer, that he had all his life been a praying man and that he was not afraid to meet his God.

Brace's last words were that he would wrap himself in the American flag and die like a -- I stood within ten feet of the scaffold and saw every word that was uttered. When the drop fell a shudder ran like an electric current through the multitude. My own heart seemed to stand still. I had gone there on purpose to see these men executed, and at the supreme moment my self-possession deserted me and I was absolutely unprepared for what I had expected and hoped for. These were the first men I ever saw hanged, and for a long time the scene haunted me.

I turned away from the dread spectacle while the bodies still hung on the scaffold and hurried around the first corner. On the next street two men were seated in an open laundress drew my attention. Both were weeping. One was hysterical and was sobbing and moaning pitifully. A bystander turned and remarked that the hysterical lady was "Mrs. Hetherington, who had just been told that her husband had been hanged. The same person told me that the woman was known as the 'Scotch Lassie.' I managed to get a good look at the woman's face. She was very beautiful and was dressed richly, but with exquisite taste. The laundress drew off at this moment and I saw the woman no more.

One day while a posse of the Vigilant police were about to arrest a man named Mahoney, Judge Terry, an associate justice of the Supreme court, intervened and stabbed one of the police, named Hopkins, in the neck. The Vigilants seized Terry and held him pending the issue of a writ from the Supreme court. Hopkins recovered and Terry was set at liberty. Had Hopkins died Terry would have been hanged. In 1859 Terry challenged Broderick, a U. S. Senator, and the two met near San Francisco. Broderick was killed at the first fire, Terry escaping unhurt. Nearly thirty years later Terry's first wife having died, he married a woman who was known as Sarah Althea Sharon. She had had time to use Sharon's estate by virtue of a bogus marriage contract. After a long legal fight Terry and his wife were worsted by a decision of the Supreme court. The United States Supreme court, in the months subsequently attacked Field at a railway station and was himself shot dead by a man named Nagle who had been detailed to act as Field's body guard, Terry having threatened violence.

The state of affairs at San Francisco at the time of the Vigilance Committee can only be understood by giving a few instances of the moral turpitude of the chief men of the city. Casey was undoubtedly a bold, bad man, but he was only a type of the men who then ruled California. He was dyed in crime--crime--would not hesitate to shoot, and as rob as his needs or the occasion demanded. He was a man of no principles, consistency of the man. The allusion of King to his having been a jail-bird caused him to shoot the editor; and yet he did not hesitate to do the wickedest and vilest things he could think of and boast of them afterwards. He always acted as if the better instincts of human nature were dead within him; but when his head-logs were driven to the fatal plunge he cried for his "poor

old mother," and begged the Vigilants not to let her hear of the disgraceful manner of his taking off. One night he entered the fashionable gambling house of Whipple & Burroughs. The four tables were in full swing. Word was passed around that Casey was drunk. He approached one of the tables on which lay a heap of gold and drawing a bowie-knife thrust it into the table shouting, "I want money, or I want blood!" "None dare say him nay. His reputation as a cut-throat had preceded him, besides it would not be wise to have a praying man and that she was not a murderer, that he had all his life been a praying man and that he was not afraid to meet his God.

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The Claims Being Admitted

Any man of good judgment would naturally smoke Grandas.

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MRS. M. A. VIGOR

old mother," and begged the Vigilants not to let her hear of the disgraceful manner of his taking off. One night he entered the fashionable gambling house of Whipple & Burroughs. The four tables were in full swing. Word was passed around that Casey was drunk. He approached one of the tables on which lay a heap of gold and drawing a bowie-knife thrust it into the table shouting, "I want money, or I want blood!" "None dare say him nay. His reputation as a cut-throat had preceded him, besides it would not be wise to have a praying man and that she was not a murderer, that he had all his life been a praying man and that he was not afraid to meet his God.

San Francisco was an ideal Isle of Crete with this difference: Where Crete had but one Minotaur, San Francisco had a thousand. Where Crete had but one labyrinth, San Francisco had a score. Instead of a tribute of only seven young men and seven young women to appease the appetite of one monster, the rapacity of the San Francisco Minotaur required as many hundreds and thousands of victims. Nothing that was good that fell under their influence was good after it left their hands, and with the judges members of the gang of rascals did what they liked. Perhaps King, in attacking the monsters, thought himself another Theseus. Poor man! He resembled the monster more for like the Scythian giant he pulled the edifice down upon his enemies and himself as well.

When the Vigilance Committee had got through to the police and dismissed a purer moral atmosphere provided, and for years crime did not flout itself on every street corner or make itself hideous by openly outraging public peace and decency.

Two years rolled by and the Fraser river gold fever broke out. I became infected with and sold my business out. I was writing the *Sunday Times* and made more than a year and a half at Yale and came down to Victoria in February, 1860. In search of a room, I was directed to a house on Broad street near the corner of Trowace avenue, or alley. When brick buildings were needed on its site the building was moved near Fort street. It is now occupied by Mr. Catterall, contractor, whose sign appears on the front. At the time of which I am writing the building was maintained by a colored couple named Wheeler as a lodging-house. There were several other lodgers besides myself, among them Mr. William C. Caddell, who devoted most of his time to writing long essays on artificial manures, which nobody but himself ever read, and a slim, billious-looking young man named Keller, who had a most astonishing penchant for attending funerals and acting as pallbearer; whether he knew the deceased or not made no difference to him. His sympathy was evenly distributed among friends and strangers. One day he brought home a "corner" and began to practice upon it. All the times in the world which you think he selected as a preliminary study, "Make Me No Gaudy Chaplet," and the "Dead March in Saul."

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VARI-CO-CELE

Something That Causes More Wrecks Than Any Other Disease

Thousands of men have Varicocele and are ignorant of the harm which may result. They only know that something is draining vitality and ambition from their bodies and brains, and know of no reason to account for it. This terrible affliction is the most treacherous, silent and certain in its work of all known ailments.

Varicocele is primarily a weakness in the veins through which the nutritive blood flows. The failure of this circulatory force allows the slow-flowing blood to coagulate and gather in a sort of congested state upon the inner walls of the vein; it gradually accumulates there until it almost closes the channel, thus interrupting the private circulation, causing pressure and distention of the weakened vessel, and producing that consequent dragging sensation usually complained of in Varicocele. There are many ways of treating, but none so sure of a permanent cure as Electricity. I have perfected the only appliance which has a special attachment for treating this disease.

READ THE VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

I got the Belt. It has worked well and I am getting along well. The last two weeks the varicocele is gone and I am getting better in every way. --PETER M. NICHOLS, Peterborough, Ont.

The action of your Belt has been most satisfactory. The varicocele and pains in my back are all gone, and I am glad that I took your advice and purchased the Belt. --FRANK MITCHELL, Dunbarton, Ont.

I am well pleased with the Belt. It has done great things for me. My varicocele is about gone. I feel like a new man. I was in very bad shape when I got it. --SAM SMITH, Woodstock, Ont.

I would not take \$50 cash for my Belt. I never enjoyed better health. I am not the same man at all. I feel stronger and enjoy life better than I ever did before. --JOHN COWLEY, La Vail, Ont.

Tell me where you live and I will send the name of a man in your own town I have cured.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Easy to Wear. Cures While You Sleep.

TO THE PUBLIC--Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is positively the only electric appliance sold where you receive the advice of a practical physician. I give you my advice free of charge. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belt.

IT IS FREE--MY BOOK--Dr. McLaughlin's book for men is written in plain language, and the illustrations are of the highest type, showing the belt developed specimens of many strength. It explains my methods thoroughly, and gives you prices of my Belts, showing the attachments used in treating those cases. Send for it today.

I have a Book Specially for Women. Free Upon Application

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Monday, September 7th.

EXCURSION RATES

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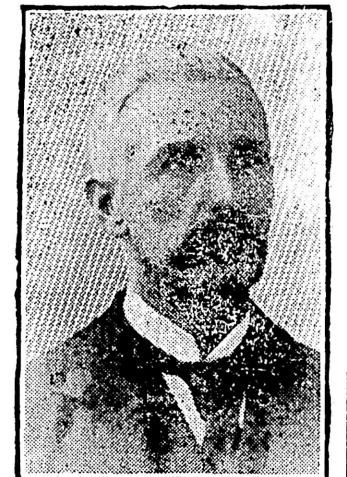
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LEADING MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The following brief notice of some of the leading delegates attending the recent meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in London will prove interesting just now, particularly as some of the gentlemen will arrive in this city tomorrow night:

Lord Brassey, K.C.B., D.C.L., D.L., J.P., eldest son of Thomas Brassey, the well-known contractor for public works, was born at Stafford on February 11, 1839, and educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, graduating in honors in the modern law and history school. Lord Brassey began his career in parliament by securing a motion by Mr. Thomas Hughes in 1869 for an inquiry into the labor laws. In 1871 he began the first of a series of speeches on naval administration. The subjects dealt with have included the defense of the commercial harbors, the organization of the controller's department, the Admiralty and of the dock yards, the principal reform advocated being a more decentralized management. In treating of ship-building policy, the objections to extreme dimensions have been strongly urged. The question of the naval reserves was brought forward by Lord Brassey in parliament on several occasions, and he succeeded in obtaining



LIEUT.-COL. DENTISON,
Toronto.

the consent of the Admiralty to the enrollment of a second-class reserve, for which the fishing population would be eligible. The present strength of the force is 10,000. He also took an active part in establishing the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. Lord Brassey moved for a select committee on the Euphrates Valley railway in 1871, and for a Royal Commission on Marine Insurance in 1875. In 1879 he seconded Mr. Chaplin's motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission on Agriculture. In 1874-75 he served on the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the commission on the defence of the coaling stations, and in 1893-94 he acted as the president of the Royal Commission on Opium. In 1895 he visited the West Indies, and in 1896-97, India, Australia, and the Cape. A series of letters by him on the state of the defenses of the coaling stations on the route to Australia, the Cape, and to India by the Cape of Good Hope, was published in the Times. He was the first yachtman who obtained a Board of Trade certificate for competency to navigate in the Indian Ocean. The late Lady Brassey was the author of the well-known work, "Yachting of the Sunbeam," and other popular books of travel. She died at sea October 14, 1887.

Sir Albert Kyo Rollit, M.P., LL.D., D.C.L., D.L., was born in 1842, and is



MR. M. DE P. WEBB,
Karachi, India Chamber of Commerce.

the son of the late John Rollit, of Hull, who was educated at the University of London, and was gold medalist of the university of London, of which he is B.A., LL.D., fellow, and member of senate. He became a solicitor in 1862, and was prizeman of the Incorporated Law Society. He is senior partner in Rollit & Sons, of London and Hull, and in Bailey & Leatham steamship owners, of Hull, London, Newcastle, and Manchester; director of the National Telephone Co., chairman for Hull, of which he was mayor, 1888-89; J.P. for London, D.L., and the Tower of London; commissioner of the Association of Municipal Corporations, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and, till lately, of the London Chamber of Commerce; president of the British Commission of the House of Commons, and in 1897, lieutenant-colonel in the Engineer Militia; elder brother of the Trinity House since 1901; honorable freeman of Hull since 1890, of Huddersfield since 1894, of the Carpenters' company, London; and Board of Trade representative on the Humber Conservancy. On the occasion of his retirement from the presidency of the London Chamber of Commerce, after five years' tenure of office, he was presented in December 1898 with a silver easket containing a letter of thanks. Among other foreign orders he has the Knight Commandership of the Iron Crown of Italy, of Leopold of Belgium, and the Double Dragon of China.

Lieut.-Col. George Taylor Denison, Ontario public service, comes of a family which has won a high place in the annals of Canada. His great-grandfather, Capt. John Denison, of the 2nd West York regiment, England, was one of the pioneers of Toronto, where he settled in

1790. His grandfather, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Taylor Denison, served as a volunteer officer in the war of 1812, and in the rebellion of 1837 commanded a volunteer cavalry troop, which is now known as the Governor-General's Body Guard. He was also prominent in city politics, being a member of the first city council. He married the only child of Capt. Richard Lippincott, U.E. Loyalist officer from New Jersey, and by this marriage he had a son, born at Bellevue, Toronto, 1816. This son, the father of the subject of this sketch—also Geo. Taylor Denison—though a lawyer by profession, gave his chief energies to the Canadian volunteer service. In 1838 he was appointed lieutenant in the Body Guards, then commanded by his father, and in 1846 he obtained command of the troop. He may be regarded as the father of Toronto's militia, since he organized cavalry, artillery, and rifles. The Queen's Own was one of the corps raised by him. Like his father, he was also prominent in civic affairs, and was for a long time chairman for St. Patrick's ward. The subject of this sketch was born in Toronto, August 31, 1839. He was educated at Upper Canada college, and graduated LL.B. at Toronto university in 1861. Called to the bar the same year, he practised his profession in his native city, being for some years in partnership with his brother, the late Lieut.-Col. C. Denison, C.M.G., M.P., elected to the city council, he sat therein as alderman for St. Patrick's ward, 1865-67, when he declined re-election. In 1872, and again in 1873, he was sent to England by the Ontario government as a special commissioner in behalf of immigration. In 1877 he was appointed police magistrate for the city of Toronto, an office he still retains. His military service commenced 1855, he being then gazetted cornet in the Governor-General's Body Guard. He became captain of his troop, April 22, 1857, was promoted major in 1862 and lieutenant-colonel 1866. Lieut.-Col. Denison holds a first-class cavalry certificate. He was on active service during the Fenian raid, 1866, and commanded the outposts on the Niagara river, under Col. (now F. M. Lord) Wolseley, in the autumn of that year. He was again on active service during the Northwest rebellion, 1885, mentioned in despatches and medals. He has been a frequent contributor to the newspaper and periodical press on subjects of national and military importance, and has likewise appeared on the lecture platform in advocacy of Canada's rights and of the preservation of the unity of the Empire.

Isaac Beckett, representing Dublin Chamber of Commerce, in which he is a member of the council. Connected with the firm of Beckett & Sons, petroleum importers and wholesale druggists, Fleet street, Dublin. Justice of the peace for the city and county of Dublin.

Samuel Bagster Boulton, representing the London Chamber of Commerce and the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom. Is a member of the council and a past vice-president of London Chamber of Commerce, and is the founder and past president of the Timber Trade Federation; chairman of the Burt, Boulton and Hagwood, Ltd., timber importers and merchants and chemical manufacturers at London, Paris,

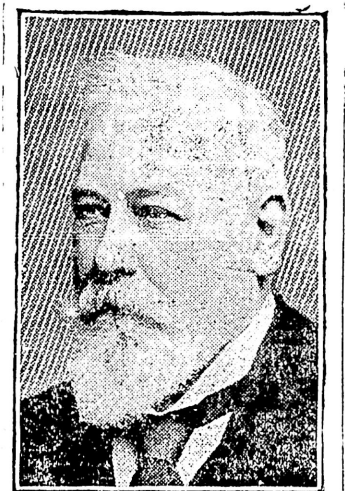


MR. W. F. ANDERSON,
Kimberley Chamber of Commerce.

Lima, Bilbao, Bordeaux, Belgium and other places. Also chairman Dominion Tar and Chemical Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S., importer from and manufacturer in Canada. Mr. Boulton has spoken on trade subjects at the previous four congresses of Chamber of Commerce of the empire, and has also taken a prominent part in the discussion of labor questions, Telford medalist of the London Institute of Civil Engineers. Mr. Boulton has written much for various periodicals on economic aspects of manufactures. Mr. Boulton is chairman of the London Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Board. Is justice of the peace for Middlesex, for Hertfordshire and for West Ham. On a previous visit to Canada in 1881, Mr. Boulton made the personal acquaintance of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Alex. Campbell, and on the death of the former he wrote an obituary notice of him in the Nineteenth Century, giving details of conversations which they had had on topics of public interest. Mr. Boulton is accompanied by Miss Boulton.

James Hargreaves, representing Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce, Principal of James Hargreaves, tobacco

Lieut.-General John Wilmour Laurie, M.P., representing London Chamber of Commerce, being chairman Canadian trade section operates farm in Canada. Is president of the Board of Agriculture, Member of parliament for Penbroke in Imperial House of Commons, and formerly M.P. for St. John's, N.S., in Canada. Commanded the Militia in Nova Scotia previous to Confederation, and later on in British Columbia. General Laurie is accompanied by Mrs. Laurie and three daughters.



MR. ISAAC BECKETT,
Dublin.

Montagu de Ponceroy Webb, representing Karachi Chamber of Commerce, in which he is member of managing committee. Manager of the Karachi branch of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co., Ltd., London, import and export merchants, and steamship agents at London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. Do no colonial trade whatever. Mr. Webb has written and spoken on economic, financial and currency subjects. Is an elected member of the Karachi municipal council, chairman Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Karachi. Author of several works on local matters, also of "The Great Power," "A Memorandum on the Indian Currency," "Monetary Progress in the Victorian Era," "The Money of the Future," "In Defence of the Rupee," "British Commerce: A Reply to Mr. Carnegie."

COFFEE MAKING

Fifty twenty sorts of patented coffee-making machines are now in current use, besides the coffee-bizness and boilers of familiar pattern and coffee-fitters of various sorts to be fitted to simple pots.

New lines in coffee pots are shown at every big exposition, and enough novelties in this line are invented every year to show that the inventors consider the subject well worth their talents, and to prove that a large portion of the world's people do not believe that the art of coffee-making has been reached.

One dealer has fifty varieties of coffee pots on his list, and another



GEN LAURIE M.P.

says that there are so many in stock it would be a task to count them. But, doubtless, these statements apply to the various grades of material and the different sizes rather than to the original models.

The literature of coffee-making as instanced in the printed rules for the use and care of the various machines lined in the dealer's showcase would fill a good-sized volume. Many of these printed directions appear in two or more languages.

The person of liberal cosmopolitan leanings might breakfast on Turkish coffee one morning, Russian and Austrian or German the next, and, having the conception made after the fashion of a different nation for many consecutive days without exhausting the list. All the prominent foreign nations have coffee machines representing them except the British.

Most of the elaborate coffee machines for home use are complete in themselves, each mounted on its own spirit lamp, and some are so nicely adjusted that the calculations are so many cups rather than pints or quarts of the beverage.

Nearly all are designed for the amateur coffee maker, having so many gauges and conditions that no possible mistake can be made in the peculiar shape for cleaning out the crevices and banishing the dried coffee scum that is apt to adhere to most coffee pots regularly used.

The new coffee mills are of a character to make the old familiar soda coffee mill appear very childish and cheap. The old style mill is still liked for its convenience, but the modern mills are of a showy exterior, some of the finest wood or of china with nickel-plated framings, and works so well adjusted that the grain is turned out of one grade of fineness.

The small two and three cup machines are meant for students, invalids and travellers, and for the people to whom coffee is a beverage, to be brewed with individual care and attention. These believe that only the coffee that is carefully selected, freshly roasted and ground immediately before making is fit to drink. They roared and glow, they beam themselves in the improved coffee roasters.

Each coffee specialist glazes the new-cooked coffee according to his own pet theory. Some use egg, some butter or good hard, some butter and a little sugar. Many pour in the coffee to the amount of glazing needed. And some theorists contend for no grease or glazing at all.

Despite the enormous output of coffee-making apparatus there are certain points at which the various "clever" experiments have seemingly agreed to disagree, namely, as to the effect of the ground or moderately coarse ground coffee for providing the cream, drink, and whether the water should be boiled and then put on the coffee, or poured on cold and allowed to boil a stipulated time.

Trotsky no other article of everyday fare has incited such discussion as to the various methods of preparation or has stimulated more of a secure proper apparatus for making it. The dealers attribute the popularity of many of the newer coffee machines to the restaurants and cafes. The man who partakes his coffee at his table in a restaurant immediately inquires as to the sort of machine used and orders an individual coffee pot of similar nature for himself. And enthusiastic coffee drinkers often try the new apparatus that comes out in the hope of discovering some valuable wrinkles for themselves and friends.—New York Sun.

STRANGE TEST OF INNOCENCE.

"A strange way of testing the innocence of an accused person is employed in India," said a traveler who lately returned from Madras. They hand the man up and give him a mouthful of dry rice to chew. Dry rice takes a deal of chewing to get it masticated into a glutinous mass, like gum, and that is the condition that the accused is required to get it into within ten minutes. If you are calm and not afraid, you succeed, but if you are nervous and scared you fail. For it seems that fear has a strong effect upon the salivary glands. It prevents them from secreting saliva. The mouth of a badly-frightened person is always dry as a bone, requires a tremendous flow of saliva to cleanse the dry, and therefore the scared prisoner inevitably fails in this test."



RIGHT HON. LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B., President of the Congress.

The Revolution in Chemistry.

Few things give one a higher idea of the powers of the human mind than its ability, as shown in the speculation of Sir Oliver Lodge's recent Romances lecture, to search into the ultimate secrets of the universe. Nothing is too great, nothing too small, for the mastering rod of modern science. On the one hand we have astronomy, which reveals in magnificent distances, and tells us the most wonderful things about what is going on in a system like that of the new star in Persens, so far away that light, travelling from the sun in seven and a half minutes, has taken three centuries to reach us, and of which the cataclysm which befell this Nova while the Spanish Armada was sailing.

On the other hand, we have the new chemistry which deals with the infinitesimal particles of which the matter of which our constituents that make up ordinary matter. Lord Kelvin gave us a partial idea of the size of atoms when he said that if a single drop of rain could be magnified up to the size of the whole earth we might reasonably expect to find that the atoms which composed it would be somewhere between cricket balls and footballs in size.

Now we are offered a still further advance in our conceptions by the suggestion that the ions, or electrically-charged particles of which it is now believed that these atoms are built up.



MAJOR J. H. MCDERMOTT,
St. John, N. B.

One cannot, however, that if a neutron were in turn magnified to the size of an ordinary church, its ions would be about as large as this fullstop.

A FASCINATING THEORY.

The mind pauses at the conception of such littleness, which is quite so pertinent to chemistry, and can only speak of its insignificance, but our men of science—Sir Oliver Lodge, Dr. William Crookes, Prof. J. J. Thomson and others—have a number of less famous workers seem to be well on the way to construct a sound theory of the motions and behavior of these ions and atoms, based on a study of the way in which matter behaves when it is submitted to the tests of the physical or chemical laboratory.

In the lecture already mentioned, Sir



MR. W. F. COCKSHUTT,
of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Oliver Lodge adumbrates a very fascinating theory, to the effect that, when we come to know enough about it, molecular chemistry may turn out to be only a kind of astronomy, concerned like that queen of sciences with the motions of suns and planets and the evolution or decay of stellar systems. It is not very easy to make the possibility of this clear to the unscientific mind, but the attempt is worth while, though of course it must be understood that the whole thing is at present only a "working hypothesis"—in other words, the most plausible and convenient representation of a remarkable series of facts.

Dalton's original atomic theory, which has been used by chemists for the last century as a similarly convenient representation of the facts hitherto noticed, was based upon observation of the way in which various so-called elements combined with one another. It was found that they always did so in definite proportions. If you take two ounces of the gas hydrogen, for instance, it is found that it must always be mixed with sixteen ounces of oxygen to produce water, and from sixteen ounces of water, if more oxygen is taken the residue is left unaffected; if less, then some of the hydrogen remains uncombined. Similar relations hold good between all elements which we can get to form compounds.

THE MIGHTY ATOM AGAIN.

From this great fact Dalton deduced his famous law of combining weights, and his still more famous atomic theory. This assumes that the reason why two or more elements always combine in the same proportions is that they consist of atoms—things which can no longer be divided—each of which is composed of exactly like all the other atoms of the same substance, and to have a constant definite weight.

It was a good enough theory for chemists to very much, and has served their purpose for a century. Now various trains of reasoning, depending mostly upon the study of electricity, have led us a step further, and we are told that we must no longer regard the atom as the ultimate basis of matter.

Indeed, it is an atom no longer—not a single indivisible unit, but a congeries of moving and vibrating bodies. The existence of bodies smaller than atoms—corpuscles, or ions, or whatever they are to be called—has long been suspected. Excessively small as the atom was, we measure its approximate size by mathematical reasoning from observed facts, chiefly connected with the action of light and other forms of radiation. Now some recent researches on a centre of radiation, such as that which led to the discovery of radium and its remarkable properties, have indicated the necessary existence of bodies that must be far smaller than the atom can possibly be.

It has been calculated, for instance, that the efflux of solid matter which goes on at the surface of a particle of radium is such that one gram would be lost from each cubic inch of its surface in about ten thousand million years. And yet the efflux is so constant that its stream can conduct electricity, when the radium falls upon one gram of water, and potatoes were 29 per cent. cheaper. This is taken as proof that wages under protection rose considerably more than the price of food, and that therefore it is erroneous to contend that certain tariff have materially increased the price of food.

Now, the atom is very, very small, but it cannot be so small as to account for a loss of substance at this rate, and it is probable that the atoms which are in the fair tale from which a bird removed one grain once in a thousand years, though the whole mountain would be worn away before the first second of eternity had passed. Other researches too subtle or complicated to describe have led to a similar conclusion, in which Professor J. J. Thomson has elaborated with a wonderful skill and mathematical ingenuity.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY? Further, a remarkable assumption has been made with regard to the nature of electricity. It is now becoming exceedingly probable that the true answer to the question "What is electricity?" will be answered by saying that it is matter, or that matter is electricity—or, rather, that the two concepts which bear these names are but manifestations of the same root-stuff in different conditions.

The important property which matter and electricity have in common is that of inertia—the power, that is, of preserving in a state of motion until some external force comes in to change it—and it is simpler to suppose that the common property is due to community of nature than to hold that so inexplicable a property should have been independently developed by two distinct substances.

The new chemistry, then, suggests that matter and electricity are one and the same; that what we call atoms consist of systems of far finer bodies, the ions, or electrons, which are simply charges of electricity. Sir Oliver Lodge suggests that the typical atom may be very similar to a stellar system, consisting of a definite number of these electrons moving in rapid orbits just

as the planets move round the sun—though no atom is likely to be so simple as our puny system. The simplest atom, that of hydrogen, is believed to consist of about seven hundred electrons in regular orbital motion, under laws closely akin to those which keep the earth in its course round the sun.

The electrons are assumed to be all exactly alike, so that an oxygen atom would consist of sixteen times as many, a gold atom of 196 times as many, and so forth. The chief fascination of this theory to an outsider lies in its suggestion of all matter to modifications of one original substance—probably the same as what we call electricity, which in its turn may be explained by such a theory as that epoch-making speculation of Professor Osborne Reynolds. If that is so, the old alchemists were right after all, and there is no reason in the nature of things why we should not one day transmute lead into gold by a suitable rearrangement of its electrons.

A DIZZY SPECULATION.

That, of course, is a mere dream. We may know all about the starry dance of the electrons without being able to interfere with their motions. At present the theory is merely in the incubator stage, and it will need much experiment and the powers of our greatest mathematicians to work it out.

One need only call attention to the singular thoughts which it raises as to the nature of the universe. If chemistry is the astronomy of the minute, is it not possible that astronomy is the chemistry of what we call the gigantic, that our earth and all its sister planets are but the electrons which constitute the atoms of a higher universe, and that we live, so to speak, in some speck of dust which worries a careful housewife much more than she does a philosopher of such magnitude, and we may be content with this hasty glance at a wonderful speculation.

W. E. GARRETT FISHER.

PROTECTION AND WAGES.

In view of the fiscal question at present before the House of Great Britain, the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Essen, just published, is of interest, bearing as it does upon the problem so much debated of the influence of protective tariffs on the rise and fall of wages. The report shows that in 1871, the daily wages of workmen in Krupp's establishment were three marks, three pence, and in 1875 three marks, six pence, and in 1879 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1883 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1887 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1891 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1895 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1899 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1900 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1901 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1902 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1903 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1904 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1905 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1906 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1907 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1908 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1909 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1910 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1911 they were three marks, six pence, and in 1912 they were 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THE WEEK'S MINING

By H. W. L.

A writer in a recent issue of the London Mining Journal rather interestingly summarizes the present position of the Le Roi mine as compared with the condition of the property a year ago. Although many of the conclusions arrived at in the article are, of course, merely based on conjecture, the Company's annual report not having yet been issued, there is nevertheless fair reason to believe that, as the writer in question sums up, the operations of the past year have greatly enhanced the value of the mine. The fact that shipments in July even reported to have resulted in a loss is, without official explanation, somewhat disconcerting, but the loss as shown would be converted into a small profit had the profits on smelting, or that month been included in the report. To quote from a portion of the Journal's article:

The year ending June 30, 1902, for the company with a deficit of £12,000. At the meeting held on January 1-2-3 it was stated that the operations for the six months ending December 31 had resulted in a profit of £90,000, and since that date the manager's estimates of the profits month by month have averaged \$26,000, or say £11,600, for the six months to June 30, 1903, this raises the total estimated profit on shipments to £11,600 for the year. During the first six months of the year, it would seem to have been pressed above the average shipping grade of the mine with a view to reduce the indebtedness of the company to the Bank of Montreal. This policy of depletion of the higher grade ore was adversely commented on at the annual meeting, but noting the disturbance which has since occurred in financial circles in America, shareholders have probably not to be gratified for the strengthening of the position of the company before the crisis. The Le Roi is not only a gold but a copper mine, and as such a trading company, and it is certainly fortunate in the services of its Chairman (Sir Henry Tyler) whose long experience at Rhinny has accustomed him to deal with problems of this nature. The operations of the company have been considerably interrupted by strikes, and the manager has stated that the profit for February and March (not reckoned in the above estimate) would probably be wiped out by the cost of closing down in those months. The mine is now shipping lower grade ore, and the return for July even showed a small loss. It is to be observed that the profit on shipments does not represent an improvement in the financial position.

At June 30, 1902, the reserves of ore were estimated at about 447,000 tons, of an average value of \$0.96 per ton, while the second class dump was estimated to contain 84,000 tons, of a value of \$7.50 per ton. In these valuations, the copper in the ore was taken at 11 1/2 cents per pound. Throughout the fiscal year copper has stood above this value, at the date of the annual meeting it was 12 1/2 cents per pound, and at June 30 was 14 1/2. The importance of this advance may be easily seen by reference to the annual report. The copper in the second class dump was estimated at \$27 per ton, and during the year some 10,000 tons have been shipped, the value of the dump being thus reduced by \$270,000, but the rise in the price of copper would give an additional value of over \$55,000 to the remaining 74,000 tons, or an increased value of over half-a-dollar per ton on the second class dump. The advance must have also improved the value of the concentrate ore reserves and of the stock of ore and matte at the smelter. Data are lacking to estimate this gain, but it is clear that the position must be better than it was at June 30, 1902.

Before us with regard to development is that in May a rich chute of ore, probably the Mulligan chute, had been encountered at the 1,500 level, that its extent was unknown, that a drift was being run to intercept it at the 1,200 level, and that development at the 1,500 level was still disappointing. By this time more must be known—probably both good and bad—and it seems hard that shareholders should not be advised on this head by the board, since information always leaks out to strangers. Taking into account the profit earned for a year, the improvement in copper values, and the promise held out by the developments announced, when they were announced, it would seem that the fiscal year must show a great improvement on 1902. How much will be allowed to appear in the accounts will depend upon the progress of events during the six months before they appear. If the mine does well this autumn and copper keeps its price, a small dividend could easily be paid for the year ending June, 1903, but if the now current year does badly the board will probably hold their hands, for the company has never had any working capital, and has always suffered from the fact.

The present price, the mine is valued at £200,000, on which sum over 50 per cent. was earned last year. The Etruscan Copper Company, with debentures to the amount of £200,000, is valued in the market at over four times the price of the Le Roi. I wonder why?

Shipments meanwhile from Rossland mines are being steadily maintained at the rate of nearly seven thousand tons weekly, the Le Roi having managed to float a little more than one half the total output of 25,000 tons. At the Le Roi No. 2, the concentrate is well on the way to completion and operations are expected to recommence in about three weeks time, while a definite announcement in respect to milling works for the Centre Star and War Eagle is to be shortly made. Five furnaces are now in operation at Northport.

Speaking of Rossland's future, Mr. Kirby, manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, remarked the other day at the meeting of the executive of the Provincial Mining Association, that in his opinion the dark days were over, that there was no room to question the great value and extent of the Rossland ore bodies, and that successful milling, which was now assured, gave promise of the greatest possible prosperity for the Rossland camp. From a gentleman so generally credited with possible views on these matters are regarded as quite significant.

A New York correspondent of the Boundary Creek Times announces that an amalgamation of the B. C. Copper Company (consisting of the Snowflake, Snowflake & Copper Co., operating the Snowflake mine at Phoenix, has been satisfactorily arranged in London. It is now nearly two years since the amalgamation was first suggested, and since then the mines have been thoroughly explored by representatives of the respective companies. The announcement is confirmed by the fact that Snowflake ore will now be all treated at the Greenwood smelter, and plans are being pushed for the additional furnaces and converter plant. The Snowflake and Mother Lode ores make a good blend, so that an amalgamation is mutually advantageous.

Another mine in the Boundary appears to be coming well to the front, the reports from the Oro Denora, in Summit Camp, being of late decidedly encouraging. This recent shipments to Boundary Falls have yielded a net profit of \$175 a ton; the mine has sent already 2,000 tons to the smelter. A new 7 drill compressor and electric light plant are shortly to be installed at the mine.

In the next week, or so, activity in the Boundary will be greatly increased, for by then six furnaces should be ready for operation at the Granby works, and shipments from the Granby mines, it is expected, will be maintained at the rate of 2,000 tons a day. In addition a converter has been ordered for the B. C. Copper Company's smelter.

The International Coal & Coke Company's properties at Balmora, from which it is expected a constant supply of fuel may be secured for the Granby Works, was recently examined by a Pittsburgh engineer, with a view to the production of a plant equal to the production of 2,000 tons a day. According to this authority there are nine workable seams on the property, ranging from six to eighteen feet in thickness, the coal having exceptionally fine coking characteristics.

An important strike is reported to have been made in the east drift on the 400-foot level at the Ymir mine. The exact extent of the strike is not yet known, but sufficient rich ore has already been exposed to warrant the commencement of special shipments in the crude state. The ore in question is a rich chrome and zinc blende, and is reported to run over \$100 per ton. At present it appears in the form of a pocket, about five feet wide in the hanging wall side of the drift, and crosscuts are now being run to determine its exact extent. The ore as now being shipped is being sacked up and shipped straight to the smelter.

In Nelson district several considerable deals have been made of late, the last reported being the holding of the Star group on Morning Mountain to American capitalists, who have paid a 10 per cent. instalment of \$3,000 on the purchase price. It is stated that the new owners propose installing a crushing mill at once on the property, which is to be actively exploited.

Commenting on the increased activity in Nelson district, the Daily News points out that with the opening up of the Star another steady producer is assured to Nelson, and Morning Mountain is now busier than it ever was, at least in actual mining operations. A year ago, outside of a few men working at the Poorman, practically nothing was being done, now the Athabasca-Venus, June, Poorman-Granite, Star, May and Jennie, besides half a dozen smaller properties are all being worked steadily, and from the indications on at least two other properties on which small forces of men are now employed, they will shortly join the ranks of shippers, and be opened up on a more extensive scale. The Royston Gold Mines have done considerable development work on their properties on the east slope of the mountain this summer, with most encouraging results. The Silver King, or Todd Mountain, the Silver King is working and producing steadily, a good force of men being employed there, and there is considerable activity among prospectors who are now working over the hills to the southward and westward of the Silver King. Altogether if the present rate of development continues, Nelson within another year will have more than any other camp in the Kootenay. From Bird and Forty-Nine Creeks an occasional rumor comes of good finds in the placer ground being worked there, and undoubtedly better results are being secured now than has been the case since the first rush took place ten years ago. On Evening Mountain, to the rear of Nelson, there has not been as much activity as on the other mountain across Carleton Place Valley, but several good leads have been found this summer, and some satisfactory development work done on them.

Placer mining on the Salmon River, near Enderby, is also affording good returns, as high as forty cents to the pan having been obtained from some of the gravel being worked, while the lower strata at bedrock recently yielded \$15 to the cubic yard.

The Kootenay lead mine operators met last week in Nelson and passed a resolution of thanks to the Dominion Government for the aid afforded the industry by the lead bounty. Some of those subscribing to the resolution, however, not quite satisfied with the measures taken for their relief, claiming it at the best but a temporary expedient, which, though likely to be effective for the time being, cannot be regarded as a successful substitution for tariff adjustment and protection for the industry. Nevertheless, the result of the Government's aid is already apparent, although the full effect of the subsidy grant will not be felt until possibly next year. Meanwhile, at the Payne, seventy-five men are now employed in the mine, and mill, the Ivanhoe, it is reported, is shortly to resume operations, the last Chance is preparing to ship heavily, the Hartney Group is to be reopened, the Rambler-Cariboo is working seventy-five men, the Ruth is employing fifty men, and a contract has been let for a 0,000 foot tramway at the Idaho, where operations are to be shortly prosecuted on a bigger scale. In this district two important strikes of ore are recently reported, and at the Wonderful, where a very large body of concentrating ore has been exposed, and the other a body of rich dry ore, carrying large values in free silver, on the south fork of Kaslo Creek.

Probably no section of British Columbia is attracting so much attention at the present time as the Lardene, in which so many notable new discoveries have been made of late. Another rich gold find is now reported at the north end of Trout Lake, to which a stampede has taken place. At Poplar Creek the miners are getting down to work, and much of the newly located ground is being systematically developed. On the already famous Lucky Jack, a



June 6th last Messrs. Buchanan & Co. held a parade of their light draught horses at the distillery, 26 Holborn, the display being most complete and effective. The horses on show were only those at present in actual use in the company's business, the rest of the stud being on Mr. Buchanan's farm at King-

bury, where they are kept when not required in London. All the horses stand 17 hands high or over, even four-year-olds being 15½ before their purchase will be entertained. They are of very high quality, all of the same type, and have been carefully selected, as opportunity occurred, by Mr. Manby, the company's agent. Many, if not the majority, are

of the heavy-weight hunter class, some horses are admirably adapted for the sister society to be arranged for horses, the parade to be held every Monday, say at Battersea Park. In connection with the suggestion he made to the society, a letter handsome offer of a hundred guineas should be an opening for the use of the fund at the start, should the matter be taken up seriously.—Land and Water.

Radiger & Janion are local agents for Buchanan's Whiskey.

depth of twenty-five feet has already been reached, and the lead struck 1,500 feet back on the mill, two s of men being kept at work. At Fitch Creek, the Ophir-Lode tram and stamper mill is now completed. The only unsatisfactory news from this district is that operations at the Camborne Green and Gold Finch properties have been suspended, the Northwest Development Syndicate having got into financial difficulties, the inevitable result of building mills and installing machinery before they had developed their ore.

In East Kootenay it is proposed to build a tramway three and a half to four miles long at the Paradox mine, from which some very high grade ore has recently been shipped. At May's, the St. Eugene concentrator is being put in repair and machinery installed for saving the zinc values.

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Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

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And participate in the cup that refreshes but does not inebriate

AN ICE CREAM OR AN ICE CREAM

OUR parlors are complete with every modern comfort and convenience.

OUR YATES ST. BRANCH STOKES. Will also be found replete with stock and up-to-date in its appointments.

TENDERS. Tenders will be received up to noon of the 15th September, 1903, for each of the following:

Privileges on Race Track, Restaurant, Feed and Fodder, Other Privileges. For further information apply to the Secretary. Highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. The British Columbia Agricultural Association. ROBT. H. SWINBERTON, Secretary.

of the heavy-weight hunter class, some horses are admirably adapted for the sister society to be arranged for horses, the parade to be held every Monday, say at Battersea Park. In connection with the suggestion he made to the society, a letter handsome offer of a hundred guineas should be an opening for the use of the fund at the start, should the matter be taken up seriously.—Land and Water.

Radiger & Janion are local agents for Buchanan's Whiskey.

depth of twenty-five feet has already been reached, and the lead struck 1,500 feet back on the mill, two s of men being kept at work. At Fitch Creek, the Ophir-Lode tram and stamper mill is now completed. The only unsatisfactory news from this district is that operations at the Camborne Green and Gold Finch properties have been suspended, the Northwest Development Syndicate having got into financial difficulties, the inevitable result of building mills and installing machinery before they had developed their ore.

In East Kootenay it is proposed to build a tramway three and a half to four miles long at the Paradox mine, from which some very high grade ore has recently been shipped. At May's, the St. Eugene concentrator is being put in repair and machinery installed for saving the zinc values.

Chamberlain's Remedies.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm. An antiseptic ointment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser, money will be refunded.

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As they should fit—and as we make them—they stay in place without trouble; they are becoming to the face, and best of all, they give eye comfort and correct all visual defects. You will be satisfied with our work in 1717 way. No charge for eye testing.

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Residence lots on Gorge Road and Victoria Ave.

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Section IV, Sooke District, 70 acres. Offers to purchase same will be received by

J. STUART YATES

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FAMILY BOTTLE

Ripans Tabules are a standard household remedy. Each tabule is an accurate dose, made separately. They are for men, women and children. They regulate the stomach, liver and bowels; keep them in a healthy condition, prevent chronic and dangerous diseases, and restore the organs to a healthy condition when they have become diseased.

Ripans Tabules are a most economical remedy.

For the convenience of families where the tabules are in constant use, they are put up in large bottles, each containing one hundred and fifty tabules. Care should be taken to observe that the bottle is securely corked and bears the trade-mark on the unbroken paper seal over the cork. The tabules should never be bought in bottles that have been tampered with. The price for the Family Bottle is sixty cents — 150 doses for sixty cents.

If you cannot get a Family Bottle from your druggist, send the price, sixty cents, to the manufacturers, The Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce St., New York City, and they will send you one by return mail, postage paid.



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